

ical leaves involute, 6 to 12 inches long; cauline ones 3 or 4, distant, narrow, becoming involute, acuminate, lower 6 to 8 inches long, upper 1 to 2 inches, scabrous; ligule 3 to 4 lines long, lacerate: panicle linear, 6 to 10 inches long, branches in twos or threes, closely appressed, the lower 1 or 2 inches long, flowering to the base, branchlets short and erect; pedicels and rhachis scabrous: spikelets 2 lines long; empty glumes half as long, nearly equal, obtuse and denticulate at the apex, membranaceous; flowering glume 2 lines long, rigid, 3-nerved, acuminate, and terminating in a minute awn, about a line long; palea as long as its glume, acute.—Number 1993, C. Wright's collection in New Mexico. A well marked species.—Dr. GEORGE VASEY.

Ambrosia bidentata \times **trifida**.—A hybrid from these parents has been sent to us by Mr. Eggert, of St. Louis. That district is famous for hybrids, Dr. Engelmann having detected so many there, but this one, we believe, is new.

A. GRAY.

Selinum Canadense in Indiana.—The discovery of this northern species in middle Indiana is a very interesting fact. Known to students of Gray's Manual as *Conioselinum Canadense*, or Hemlock-Parsley, its range is entirely north of Indiana, except as it finds its way southward along the higher summits of the Alleghanies, and is usually found in swamps. I found it a little over a mile north of Crawfordsville, clinging to an almost inaccessible bluff wall, in surroundings kept constantly cold and wet by springs. It was in both flower and fruit October 15.—J. N. ROSE.

Dr. George Martin.—Those interested in mycology will be pained to learn of the recent death of Dr. George Martin. The study of our American fungi was with the deceased a thing of recent years, and was taken up mainly because he saw in it an opening for good work in its relation to practical medicine. However it was not long before he became so interested in these plants that almost his whole leisure and strength were given to them. When one remembers how many of the specimens in Ellis' Centuries of North American Fungi were collected, and how many more were critically studied by Dr. Martin, there will be a surprise to know that he had been for years an invalid whose life hung upon the slenderest thread. The deceased left behind him a manuscript volume which might well be published as a memorial of his labors. It contains a large number of colored illustrations, with spore measurements, and descriptions of the fungi he had studied. Such a volume would be a real boon to American mycologists. During his life, when urged by his friends to publish it, his modesty always led him to evade the question or to depreciate the real value of what he had done. He was distinguished as a physician, high-toned and honorable as a man, public-spirited as a citizen, and warm-hearted as a friend. None can regret his death more than his neighbors in West Chester, Pa., who knew and loved him well.—J. T. ROTHROCK.

Two new Californian plants.—On making for the first time a botanical excursion to Monte Diablo I found upon its very summit the little *Campanula* here described which has heretofore been overlooked, probably on account of its diminutive size and ephemeral duration, rather than from its absolute